726 [139 cont.] The natives of Taumako, according to their own statements, use their large sea-going boats not only for purposes of trade, but also for distant expeditions of war, and that the inhabitants of the other islands are not averse to pursuing the profession of warfare by sea is shown by the huge number of arrows that they always carry along in their boats (6). In Vanikoro the members of the D'Urville expedition

6. Dalrymple, p. 127.

[728] witnessed the very promising beginning of a sea battle, which, however, was prematurely interrupted by the intervention of a chief (7).

7. D'Urville, pp. 172 f.

Society and the Family

614 The basis of social relations on Santa Cruz, as far as the main island is concerned, is a pronounced exogamous totemism. Joest learned the names of 12 totem groups (nau). Most of them [825] were of an animal nature: kuli = dog, mbo = pigeon, kio = chicken, furthermore betila = whale, natu = dolphin, mbua = shark, and three other [140] fish, mbu, mbilla, and niōda. In [824] addition there were the following plant totems: talao = papaya, maka, and kanalapiti. In connection with this, the system of ●[601] kinship terms is classificatory. No one is permitted to marry a member of his totem group, no one may eat his totem. In the case of plant totems, cutting them down is also forbidden. A person whose totem is the dog may not give a dog any of his food (1). The husband must also respect the totem of his wife (2).

1. Joest in Baessler, pp. 381, 386 f.

2. Joest, ibid., p. 383.

Introduction

Santa Cruz Census

This census is presented, as taken, by village and household. It has been brought up to date as of May 1960. The name appearing at the head of each section (e.g., Pala Village) identifies the village as it appears on the map. Numbers at the top left of each listing identify separate households and correspond to the household numbers on the village plans. The capital letter "A" refers to a senior male, usually the husband, of the household, and "B" to a senior female, usually his wife. "C" refers to the children of "A" and "B", and category "D" to all others who live in this house. All persons living with or attached to this household at the time of enumeration have their names underlined, thus Kengiano.

Estimated ages of persons follow the name in parentheses, thus (33), and the primary descent group affiliation is given in brackets at the right margin after the name, thus [-bū].

Indented under all persons of "A" and "B" designations are given their parents preceded by the abbreviations Fa and Mo and their siblings designated by Sibs, Br, or Si. Following these names is an indication of whether they are dead, (d), or where they are now living. If living a cross-reference is given indicating village and household where they will be found.

When persons of "A" and "B" categories have been married before, a former spouse is indicated by adding a numeral to the letter designation, thus "A1", "A2", "B1", "B2" and so on. Children of each marriage are listed separately under "C" thus, "A1 and B", "A and B1", and so forth. Preceding the name of all persons under "D" is an abbreviation of the significant kinship relation to either of the senior members of that household. If no kin-type designation appears, then that person is included for other than kinship reasons. Abbreviations used here as "Class"—classificatory and "Adop"— adoptive.